

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Colonel C. M. Avery.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at Orange Court House, Va., on the 18th June, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, Col. C. M. AVERY, 32d Regt., N. C. Infantry. Col. Avery, in the brief and incomplete speech which tells of the death of this gallant and efficient officer; this the sombre notice which meets the eye of the stranger in regard to the end of this noble man. But his comrade in arms and his friends at home, the recollection of his gallant services in the field and his virtues as a citizen, will ever endear his name and memory, and cause his death to be mourned as a loss alike to every man, his family and his friends. And still others, have known him long enough have honored and loved him more for the virtues of a character which distinguished him as a soldier and citizen, none more truly watched him in his patriotic devotion to his country, more gladly rejoiced at his return, more ardently sympathized the eypress with the laurel, than the friend who dedicates this humble tribute to his memory.

Colonel C. M. Avery was a citizen of Burke County, North Carolina, a graduate of the University of the State, and a member of a family occupying a prominent position in the State since the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—distinguished alike in the first as in this second Revolution—pouring out their blood freely upon the altar of their country's freedom. In both, already in this war have three of the brave, each occupying most enviable positions in the State, fallen in battle, for their cause suffered from the third and last, and received a battle.

Colonel Avery began the war as a Captain of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and as such participated in the battle of Elizabethtown. At the disbanding of that regiment in November, 1861, he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 33d N. C. T., of which Brigadier General Branch was then Colonel, and Major General Hoke, Major. Upon the promotion of Colonel Branch, before the complete organization of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Avery was called upon to finish that labor. How well he accomplished this, as will be seen from this notice, will remain to the most honorable testimony. In January, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel.

Col. Avery while holding the centre of the line at the battle of Newbern, in March following, long after it was carried by the enemy on the right and left, was finally overpowered, and his gallantry, while saving a large portion of General Branch's small command from capture, cost him, with others of his regiment, seven months' close confinement in Northern prisons. He was thus deprived of the privilege of leading his men in the glorious campaigns of the summer of 1862, but returned in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, in December of the year.

In this battle, after a fierce and severe conflict in foreign regions, so shattered his health, he found the hardships of the campaign, the exposure of camp, and the rigors of the winter climate of the Rappahannock, so severe as to confine him to his bed. Under the advice of his surgeon and the recommendation of the Medical Board of the division, he applied for a leave of absence, which was readily granted by the commanding General.

He returned to camp, however, in ample time to prepare his regiment for the campaign of 1863, and those who witnessed the thorough police and inspections of arms, accoutrements and camp, the drills and dress parades of his command at Moss Neck, will well remember the neatness of his command and the admiration of Major General Lee, who, in one of these occasions, struck with the accuracy of drill and thorough discipline of the regiment, remarked to the writer, "If all our Colonels were Avery, our

At the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. Avery was severely wounded, but returned to take part in the Pennsylvania campaign, and was slightly wounded in the memorable charge upon the heights of Gettysburg, July the 3d, but remained with his regiment.

From this time until the opening of the present campaign, he devoted himself to the organization of his regiment and its discipline, interrupted only by the duties incident to the campaign to Bristo and New Bern during the fall; and the first of his services in the field was at the battle of Newbern, with the performance of his duties by the regiment in the arduous marching and bloody battles of the last two months. Its history in this as in other campaigns of the war, not only reflects credit upon its gallant and lamented Major General Branch, but also upon the skill and devotion of Col. Avery, who, in the discharge of his duty, struck with the accuracy of drill and thorough discipline of the regiment, remarked to the writer, "If all our Colonels were Avery, our

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At

# The Confederate.

B. K. MCKEE, A. H. GORMAN,  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be  
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864.

## The Senior Editor of the Progress.

In our intercourse with Mr. Pennington, as an Editor, we have treated him with the same degree of courtesy as we have done to all others. As he is familiar with our style, he knows this to be so. It is not because we had not ample materials for personal attacks that we have abstained; but we had reasons of our own; and our only controversy with him has been for political opinions, which we have freely discussed in temperate language. A short time since we published a communication signed "STAN," emanating from Rutherfordton; which grossly misrepresented Gov. Vance and reflected injuriously upon our integrity. We called on the Editor of the *Progress* for the author, and he gave it as Col. Harris, the candidate in Rutherfordton. At the same time the Editor properly informed Col. Harris that he had given us his name. Whereupon we received a letter from a young boy by the name of Harris, assuming the authorship of "STAN," and apologizing for the article of offense to us—and about the same time we met Mr. Pennington, who assured us that he had been mistaken in giving the name of Col. Harris. We accepted his explanation.

On Saturday, the *Progress* appeared with two articles: the one a departure from the obligations of courtesy under which we had put Pennington. We allude to the article in which Orrin Churchill is spoken of as the "tool of the Confederate." The other is not only a mere vital departure, but is a gross offence against our personal rights. In that he allows Mr. Frank L. Wilson to threaten to post us in a degrading manner on the public square. What will be the consequences of such an act we have already stated to Mr. Wilson. And such injurious conduct towards us by the Editor of the *Progress*, justifies all that we said to him.

"The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book, for the use of Colored Schools. By M. B. Moore." Raleigh, Brazen and Farcar."

This book seems to be well adapted for the department of education it is designed to occupy. The head notes to the pages designate in a plain manner how the words in the lessons below are to be accented—a deficiency in many other spelling books. The division of the syllables is also much more accurate than some other Southern spelling books, we have seen. Indeed, in one of those books, we have noticed a number of words misspelt, which is an unpardonable and radical objection to its introduction into our schools. We wish we had a copy by us, so as to point out this serious objection in the work before us.

We are anxious to give encouragement to every species of Southern literature and Southern enterprise in the publication of new books; and we trust the remark will be received by all Authors and Publishers as coming from a sincere friend, when we observe, that there seems to be too much haste to get books prepared and printed, in too many instances, and not sufficient care taken to have them accurate, and devoid of Yankee prolixity and Yankee customs. We saw a newly printed Southern School Reader the other day, that had a chapter on gathering Butter-nuts—and another on Thanksgiving Day, in which "pumpkin pies" and the other Yankees paraphrases of such festivities were delineated. Now all this was either written by a "Yankee out South," or was stolen from some Yankee spelling book; and is all stuff to the children of the South, for they know nothing about "butter nuts" and "thanksgiving-day pumpkin pies," &c. Is printing Southern books, let us have Southern ideas, scenes and societies—especially when intended for the young.

## Soldiers in Hospitals.

Can they vote, as though with their companies. We think they are entitled. For although the language of the law does not include their case. The spirit of the law clearly does. And the act should be liberally construed.

It would seem to be altogether proper for the Commandant of the Post to order the polls to be opened in the Hospitals, for no harm can result from it, as hereafter the return will be compared in legislative session—so far as the Governorship is concerned—and as to Legislative candidates, the Sheriffs will reject or accept; as they deem right. The remedy for any error being at last in the Legislature, if the result is varied by the acceptance of such votes or their rejection.

A friend now at Fort Clifton near Petersburg asks us, "can an officer of the army hold a seat in the Legislature?" We reply, we think not. Very great looseness has been practiced in allowing this heretofore since the war. But the right will be tested at the next session, in all cases, where members are elected who on the day of election held another office. This applies to Majors in the medical bureau, and all commissioned officers of the P. A. C. S., and we incline to think to Home Guard officers. If the officer does not resign before the election, he is *ineligible*, that is incapable of election.

Let every loyal man in the State remember that he owes it to his country to vote in this election. Vote an open ticket, for a record for your children. The day is coming fast, when men will be honored or the reverse, according as they take their stand on next Thursday week.

## Blue Turns.

Immediately preceding every election, for many years, Mr. Holden is seized with a "Blue Turn." While this fit is on him, he sees everything through the gloomiest and most startling colors. We give below some specimens of these "Blue Turns," and Mr. Holden's condition during the paroxysm.

"The election of Gilmer, or the re-election of Gov. Bragg by a diminished majority, would dishearten the friends of the Constitution and the Union in our sister States and would be hailed with joy by the Black Republicans and their known nothing allies."—*Raleigh Standard*, August 5th, 1864.

"Follow citizens, you have a right to untrammeled Representatives. If you part with right, you will introduce into the very heart of the representative system a principle which must destroy your liberties and cut off the hopes of posterity. Turn out in full force—see that the aged and infirm are conveyed to the polls."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 28th, 1864.

"Bear in mind that James B. Shepard, K. N., admits that in a contest between an honest man who is not a K. N., and a know nothing nasal, he would vote for the rascal."

"Poll every vote. Be on the election ground early. See that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote. If you falter, serious disaster may overtake our cause. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Rutherford county, no doubt operating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on \$8 per day, to election for party schemes and party aims."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 28th, 1864.

"What shall the verdict be? If for Dockery, the Whigs of the free States will take renewed hope and courage. But if for Bragg, the friend of the President and of Dobbins, it will be regarded with apprehension by the free soilers."—*Standard*, July 19th, 1864.

"Look at Elihu Burritt, the blacksmith, who is the master of forty languages; and look at Alfred Dockery, not yet the master of one."—*Standard*.

"To the Polls, friends, every one of you. The contest is between a perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution, and a Government of unlimited powers. If Caldwell should be elected, he will vindicate your rights and guard your interests with the spirit of a man; but if Dockery should be elected, he will co-operate with your assailants and will vote fire and sword against a sister slaveholding State, if the President should so command him."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 30th, 1864.

"More Keleidoscopic Views.

"Why should Gov. Bragg not be re-elected Governor of North Carolina? He is honest, and has shown himself capable. He is a good man and true; a kind neighbor and useful citizen. The tongue of slander cannot reach him; for, from his youth up, he has lived an exemplary life; and wherever he is best known, he is most appreciated."—*Raleigh Standard*, July 25, 1864.

"What does Mr. Commissioner Bragg want? Is he doing nothing to earn his \$800 per month? Does he wish some case in which to distinguish himself, before his term as sub-deputy expires?"—*Standard*, July 15, 1864.

A very Keleidoscopic view.—*Confederate*. Another view, very Keleidoscopic, with the figure of the Rev. W. N. Bragg in the perspective:

"We the undersigned, recommend to your Excellency the Rev. W. N. Bragg for Chaplain of the Pettigrew Hospital in this place. Mr. Bragg is a Christian preacher, a good and loyal citizen, and every way competent for the post."—*Substance of Mr. Holden's recommendation*.

## KNOW NOTHING PREACHERS.

"It is an unenviable fact that some ministers of the gospel have connected themselves with this secret oath-bound order. Such men have lost all confidence in God and his word. They must be persuaded that the plotting of men in secret conclave at the still hour of night, is better calculated to promote the welfare of religion, than the inspired teachings of Gospel light."—*Raleigh Standard*.

## Tools.

The *Progress* of Saturday, speaks of the Rev. O. Churchill as "the tool of the Confederate." The reckless statements of that paper would fully warrant us in the application of harsher language than we like to bestow. It seems to be wholly unscrupulous in its statements, as though truth held no place in its regard. We do not remember ever to have seen Mr. Churchill but once, and never knew him before he published his card. On the occasion when we did see him, he came to us—and on that occasion we told him that we had no sympathy with him whatever—that we regarded him and all his associates as a band of bad men, who had organized themselves into a very society—that they were fit subjects for the law—and the law ought to take hold of them. It was for the courts to say what discrimination they would make between ignorant dupes and the leaders. With us, furthermore, it was a matter of indifference, whether they voted for Gov. Vance or Mr. Holden.

At this interview, Mr. Council was present. We had had pretty much the same conversation with the Rev. Mr. Bragg, when he presented himself to confess—and hide. The difference between ourselves and the *Progress* is that—we had the crime—without reference to the criminal. It hates the criminal, if not for Mr. Holden, and defends him if he is, being indifferent about the crime.

COMMON SIGHT.—A Washington special to the New York *Tribune* says: "It is not uncommon now to see colored ladies and gentlemen in the galleries of both Houses of Congress."

## THE NEWS.

The Petersburg *Express* of Thursday reports another quiet day along the lines near that city, with no material change in the position of the two armies. There were rumors that the enemy had withdrawn his forces north of the Baxter road, but they were rumors. Parties from Prince George say some important movement is on, foot in the Yankee army, but no definite idea can yet be formed as to what the movement is.

Grant's headquarters are at City Point, where he keeps himself closely confined. Rumors of his death continue to be repeated. It is thought that he may be massing his troops near the river, for the purpose of throwing them suddenly and rapidly across into Chesapeake, and assault our lines there, before Gen. Lee can confront him. Should he act upon this hope, it is hardly probable that he will find Gen. Lee napping.

The *Express* of Friday says the profound quiet that has prevailed for the past three days, is regarded as the quiet that generally precedes a storm, and that the storm of battle will soon burst upon us with great fury. The idea that the enemy was contracting his lines has been dissipated by the clearly ascertained fact that he still confronts us on every portion of the lines with increased rather than diminished forces. He is also placing heavier guns in position and increasing the number of his batteries.

The *Express* thinks the statement of Grant's death is without foundation.

Does he recall the case of Daniel Smith, an aged man, who served in the war of 1812? Did not Mr. Long draw his weapon upon him, making him across his hands, which frightened his family, and took him from his home, threatening to hang him to the most suitable limb?

Did he not keep him prisoner all night, thereby disturbing almost the entire neighborhood?

Does he not remember the case of Brooks Thomas, who he treated worse, if possible?

Why did Mr. Long act so? Because these men had expressed themselves in favor of the old Government. These are facts which Mr. Long cannot deny. He acted thus in violation of all civil law. Now he calls upon "the honest, true, plain, law-loving, law-abiding yeomanry of the country," to support him and elect him to legislate for them, while at the same time he has no regard for civil law, and will hunt down men "like wild beasts." He says "the proudest day of his life was when he was published side by side with Stephens, Brown, Settle, Dick, Read, and others as a peace man." Who ever heard of these men disturbing the peace, if Mr. Long has done? Hear him again:—

He says, "As to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, if elected I will vote to instruct our members in Congress to work diligently for its repeal." Does not Mr. Long know, that the suspension will expire before the election takes place? Again, he warns us to "keep a check upon all your rulers. Do this and liberty is safe." We agree with him, and warn the people to "keep a check upon all" tyrants who wish to be rulers, and liberty will be more safe, if possible. Mr. Long fails to tell us his circular who will support for Governor, but writes with a dim pencil at the top of it, "I am for Holden for Governor." Now these circumstances will be sent to different localities—perhaps some minus the pencil mark.

Hickory Mountain. CONSISTENCY.

For the Confederates.

PETERBURG, VA., July 16.

*Citizens of Alexander County*,—What are your sentiments about the election? I hope you are not going to vote for Holden. I am a Vanceman and I think the majority of the company and regiment is for him. I voted for Vance in 1862, and my mind is not changed the least since then. I see no reason why all the soldiers should not vote for Vance, when he sends a plenty of good clothing and good hats and shoes, and the best of all sends us a plenty of genuine coffee and sugar. That is more than the people at home get. That is as much as the soldiers ask of any Governor.

We are all willing to fight Gen. Grant as long as he sees proper to fight us. We have whipped him on all the battle-fields, and we can whip him on all that he may see proper to fight us on hereafter. I have lain in line of battle over seventy days and fought many a hard battle this summer, and I am willing to lay seventy more for the sake of whipping Grant. I am a true Southern soldier, and retarding his movements. At a quarter before five p.m. I came up with the command.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the enemy, the 3rd New York mounted rifles, attacked my advanced pickets and drove them to the reserve post. Captain James I. Mitchell—a brave and gallant officer—in charge of the pickets, fell back slowly and in good order to the entrenchments, fighting his men stubbornly, and retarding his movements. At a quarter before five p.m. I came up with the command.

At this time two pieces of Graham's battery arrived, which had been previously ordered up by me; they were soon in position and well served. The regiment of cavalry was beaten back, but only to give place after a short interval to a much larger force of infantry.—

Over four hours the contest now raged: charge after charge was made by the enemy, and as often repulsed. Their line long, and well dressed, and compact, in the beginning of the charge, rapidly grew shorter and irregular as they advanced, closing up their thinned ranks.

At length, overpowered by numbers, and having exhausted their ammunition, the men retired in good order; not however, until the enemy on the left were in a few yards of the pits. Nor did these on the right wing leave until half of the entrenchments on the left were filled with the enemy, and their standards planted on the entrenchments.

When the election comes on you will all see how the yankee raiders treated the people in this State; you would never know when to stop fighting them. I am fighting to defend the women and children and that sweet spot called home, and will die defending them, if it is necessary.

Sgt. JOHN H. ELLIS, Co. H, 55th N. C. T.

The *Tarboro Southerner*, hitherto opposed to Gov. Vance now gives him a cordial support.

The following is the conclusion of an article setting forth its reasons for supporting our most excellent Governor:

These are some of the reasons, which induce us to oppose the election of Mr. Holden, this great *Inconsistency* of the age. But Mr. Holden claims that he is wonderfully consistent in all things, that he is "a man with no arts but honest arts," etc., etc. Well, if a body can call a worn fence straight, then he can call Mr. Holden consistent.

We shall vote for and support Gov. Vance because he has already been Governor for nearly two years, and that his administration has been generally satisfactory to the people; that if he is elected to the Executive Chair, we will have no recommendations from him about the assembling of Conventions to reconstruct the "Old Union" or of withdrawals from the Confederacy. He is for the prosecution of the war solely for the purpose of accomplishing our independence, and would not listen to any negotiations upon any other terms. His cause has been a patriotic one, although he may have erred in some instances.

He has done great good for the State, and especially may he be a good and faithful friend to our soldiers. It is universally conceded that the North Carolina soldiers are more comfortably clad than any other soldiers in the service, and this is due to the energy and exertions of Gov. Vance.

We suppose Mr. Holden has been foolish as to the color of John Deane and David Tucker; but the thought arises, does he send five extras and 200 tickets to each of his subscribers? Suppose he has 8,000 subscribers: 40,000 extras and 1,600,000 ticket! Mr. Holden must fancy that he is running for the Presidency. We now understand what he meant by his injunction to his friends to vote, vote, vote.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

It was believed at New Orleans that Walker's division of troops had crossed the Mississippi, to reinforce either Johnston or Lee.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* has been informed, on the best authority, that, as no further apprehensions are left for a re-invasion of Western Louisiana, Dick Taylor has already left that section with his army, bound for Georgia, to aid in defeating the forces of Sherman.

The Yankee Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has evaded the Mexican question by postponing it to the next Congress.

JOHN W. HUNTER.

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